where—whether in the Commissary Department, or of the officers in charge of the different companies, I cannot exactly say; but there is one thing I can say, to the dishonor of the commencent, and that is, I fear strange things will happen in the Twelith unless we are more properly fed. Our company, or a part of it, has already refused to do duty on this account. Please send me — dollars note on city banks. G. M.D."

Most respectfully dollars, what is the reason?

C. H. DRUMMOND, No. 16 Ablagdon place.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION'S ADDRESS.

We find in the Louisville papers the Address of the recent so-called Border Slave State Convention at Frankfort, Ky. It is printed berewith: TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
FELLOW CITIZENS: The delegates to a Convention of the Border Shave States, assembled in the city of Frankfort, desire to address you in relation to the present condition of the country.

None of us have ever expected to live to see the spectacle now exhibited in our distracted land. The cry to arms resounds throughout our borders, and in a few short weeks we have seen all over the land the marshaling of troops ready for the conflict. The pursuits of peace are neglected and abandoned, and the fell spirit of war has circal almost every heart, until even gentle and tender woman yis lids to the fierce ineven gentle and tender woman yields to the fierce im-pulse, and encourages the strife, and the maternal eye

even gentle and tender woman yields to the herce mapulse, and encourages the strile, and the maternal eye scarce gathers a tear as the son seizes his arms and rushes toward the field of carage and of death.

If this warlike spirit—this terrible energy—were displayed in preparing to meet the legions of an inveding enemy, our hearts would exule in the exhibition of the martial spirit of our countrymen; but alas! the combatants are descendant of sires who stood side by side in the day of battle, to maintain the independence of our country, and in the approaching condict brother is to fall by the hand of brother.

Can we hope, in this day of ferce passion, that our voice, crying for peace, will be heard? Will any portraiture of the horrors of civil war, that we can give, have any influence with those who are rushing madly on to desirroy each other? We fear not. States which should have been with us, and whose voice would have increased the po ency of our demands for peace, have been seized with the prevailing madness, and have rushed to arms. Still we feel bound to make our voice to be heard, with the hope that our words will have their influence at some day, when men shall behold the wasting and desolation that their madness has produced.

All the Slave States except four are arrayed in hostility to the General Government, and are demanding

All the Slave States except that the arrayed in locality to the General Government, and are demanding that the confederation which they have formed shall be recognized as a separate according nation. The process by which they have aftenabled to form themselves into a distinct nation has been for each State by itself to declare all connection with the General Government terminated, and then unite in forming a confederation among themselves.

Our present purpose does not require us to discuss the propelety of the acts of these States, yet it may be these States, yet it may be hey find no warrant in any vernment, and no justifi-when they second. proper for us to say, that known principle of our Go ention in the facts existing

but their sovereignty as a nation shall be recognized, and have collected armies to make good their chain, the Government of the United States insists that the ordinances of Secession are utterly void, and that the Constitution and laws of the Hard States. the United States are call in force within the second States just as they are within any of the other States, and to maintain this position armies are rapidly gathering on the borders of the scooled States.

If there could be any intervention by which the

shedding of blood and the de-be avoided, the practical go-people might discover some a culties, which would be able people night discover some mode of adjusting the diffi-culties, which would be able becomable and beneficial to both the contending parties. But while one side demands the recognition of its sovereignty and side other insists that to both the contending parties. But while one side other insists that such recognition is a constitutional impossi they are the that there can be no arbiter but the sword, unless the people themselves, acting upon and through their representatives, State and National, shall interpose, arrest the strite, and enforce a settlement without bloodshed. If any terms of adjustment should be suitstatory to both parties which would fall short of the recognition of the sovereignty. of the second States, and said raisity them, and short of the chedience of the second States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and still satisfy the people of the United States, it is the duty of each party to notify the other of such terms as would be satisfian

tory, so that an attempt at acquisinent might be made.
But we repeat, if the recognition of the sovereignty of the secoded States continue to

the Government continue to dischum the constitutional power to make such recognition, there is no peaceful colorion of the difficulty possible, other than such as the people thomselves may by the neutron produce.

It is proper for us to say that in our opinion the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the they the Government i'self, as would be done by the division of the country into separa e confederacies, and that the obligation exists to arbitrain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unim-

It has been suggested in quarters entitled to the It has been suggested in quarters entitled to be highest respect, that the inequalities of of the States which have second might be a knowledged by a National Convention, adopting an amendment to the Constitution for that purpose, as such an amendment would have the support and acquiescence of the second of States. But we leave that for the decision of the people and their Representatives, when they shall feel the imperative necessity of such a settlement. We now turn to the consideration of what ought to

be done for the purpose of quieting apprehension with-in the few slave States which still adhere to the Union established by their fathers.

We ask no concession of new or additional rights. We do not fear any immediate encroachment upon our rights as slave States. The amendment to the Consti-tution proposed by the last Congress gives assurance that at present there is no danger that our rights will be assailed. But we are few in number, and the preponderance of the free States is continually increasing. The security to our rights now afforded by the sense of justice in the mands of the free States may be lost by a change of popular feeling in the future. One great object in constitutions is to protect the rights of mnori-In the Constitution there are general grants of power

In the Constitution the United States which might be perverted to our injury contrary to the sprint of the for strument, and still the letter of the grant claimed to without the injurious legislation. Such are the strument, and still the letter of the grain claimed to authorize the injurious legil lation. Such are the power "to regulate commerce between the States;" and the power of "exclusive legilation over the Dis-trict of Columbia," and "over forts, deck-yards, and arsenals in the several States." It would not now be claimed by Congress that there grants authorized an interference in the sale of shaves between the people of different States, nor would it be claimed that they authorized the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia while May land and Virginia remained Slave Columbia while Maryland and Virginia remained Slave Columbia while Maryland and virginia remained Staves States, nor the like abolition in forts and other places within slave States. But what will be claimed in the future we cannot know. So, also, in relation to the Territories belonging to the United States. While we are aware that all the Territories, then unorganized, were organized by acts of the last Congress which contain no promibition of Slavery, and white we know that the relationship of Congress in which the that this was the action of a Compress in which the Free States and the control at the time the acts were passed, still these are but acts of Congress subject to repeal or alteration as public feeling may change under temporary excitement.

It is but just that the rights of the Slave States now in a small minority of the whole States, should be gnarded in the particulars mentioned by such constitutional guaranties as shall render them secure again future legislation in times of excitement. Our dis-taguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John J. Critten-den, for the purpose of securing by constitutional guaranties rights already possessed, presented to Con-gress certain propositions to amend the Constitution, which met with general approval, and were satisfac-tery to us and to our people, and those propositions, as originally offered, or any that are equivalent would be now satisfactory, and would quiet apprehensions that exist to some extent in the minds of real friends of the Union, and which are industriously excited by those

Union, and which are industriously excited by the who are enemies of the Union and of the people. Who are enemies of the Union and of the people.

Whether may such constitutional guaranties would have the effect of reconciling any of the second States to the Government from which they have ton themselves away we cannot say, but we allow ourselves to hope that the masses in those States will in time learn that the dangers they were made to fear were greatly exaggerated, and that they will then be disposed to listen to the call of interest and patriotism, and return exaggerated, and that they will then be disposed to listen to the call of interest and patriotism, and return to the family from which they have gone out. One effect of giving such guaranties, certainly, will be to prove to the world by the frank recognition of the rights of the few Save States adhering to the Union, that the States which have seeded have abandoned the best Government in the world without any good without cause.

or sufficient cause.

It may be urged that there are not now a sufficient, number of States acting in the Union to ratify any such Constitutional amendments as will furnish the guaranties we require. But it is to be remembered that there is no time fixed by the Constitution for such ratification, and if they should be ratified by the Free States, then at the end of the presenteivil war, terminate as it may, either in the restoration of the receded states to the Union or in the establishment of their

s of the United States, you are about s war in which the horrors that ordi-tate are likely to be aggravated by

the fact that you are of the same family, and have long lived together in intimate intercourse, and in friendly relations. The kind feelings that once existed have been changed to bitternees, soon to degenerate, it may be, into deadly animosity. We desire to remind you that you are contending about a question of principle upon which we would fain believe that you are on each side convined that you are right. It is no longer a question of party polities, no longer a question shout the right to hold shaves in territories, or to retake them when they escare: the question now to be settled is, whether we shall live in the same Union as formerly, or whether our fathers formed a Government upon such principles that any one State may, at her own pleusure, without the consent of the others, and without responsibility to any human hower, withdraw from her connection with the Government, and chain to be rovered, as a separate nation.

It will be readily seen that this, as a question of principle, is not affected by the number of States that have withdrawn. It would have been well if this question could have been solved in some other mode than by a resort to war, but it may be that nothing but a divine interposition now can determine it by other means. A war upon such a question ought not to produce any higher exasperation or excite any greater degree of animosity than is incident to all wars. In the meantime let the spirit of humanity and of the high civilization of the age, strip this war of the high reverse well ultimately best serve the interest of

Our States desire, and have indicated a purpose to take no part in this war, and we believe that in this course we will ultimately best serve the interest of our common combtry. It is impossible that we should be indifferent spectators; we consider that our interests would be irretrievably ruined by taking part in the conflict on the side where the strong st sympathies of our people are, and that our sense of honor and of duty requires that we should not allow ourselves to drawn or driven into a war in which other States, without consulting us, have deliberately chosen to involve themselves. Our anster and our dignity as smong the nost powerful of the Slave States demand of us that we take this position.

If the time shall come when our friendly mediation may arrest the further progress of the strike, our most

If the time shall come when our friendly mediation may arrest the further progress of the strife, our most enries and strennous efforts shall not be wanting to bring about peace, and it is by such efforts that we hope to serve the interests of our country.

And row, in conclusion, we make our solemn appeal to the people of the United States. This is your Government—its preservation is your preservation—its overthrow is your ruin, and you are the rightful arbiters of its fate.

rs of its fate. We hope you will take the subject of this address We hope you will take the subject of this address into your own consideration. Act with the energy and decision of a free people. In you and you alone we have confidence. You have the intelligence and the power to rule this fearful crisis. Make known your will in some emphatic form that shall give it authority with your representatives everywhere.

May we not earnestly hope that you, the people, the whole people, without regard to parties or sections, will be able to command a settlement of the national difficulties and will see the appreciate and programmer.

difficulties, and will see the propriety and necessity of having a cessation of present hostilities, so that the measures of pacification which your wisdom may de-vise, can be calculy considered by your constitutional

authorities.

We venture to suggest, for your consideration and action, two specific propositions as most likely to lead

1. That Congress shall at once propose such constitu-

1. That Congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments as will secure to shaveholders their
legal rights, and allsy their apprehensions in regard to
possible encroachments in the future.

2. If this should fall to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our
country, then let a voluntary convention to be called,
composed or delegates from the people of all the States,
in which measures of pencendle adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the
continued horrors and calamities of civil war.

To our fellow-citizens of the North we desire to say:
Discard that sectional and nufficently starit, manifested

Discard that sectional and natriendly spirit, manifested by teaching and action, which has contributed so much to inflame the feelings of the Southern people, and justiy create apprehension on their part of injury to

To our fellow-citizens of the South we desire to say: Though we have been greatly injured by your precipitate action, we would not now represent you as the cause of that injury, but we entreat you to retramine the question of the necessity for such action, and if you find that it has been taken without due consideration, as we verily believe, and that the evils you apprehend from a continuance in the Union were neither so great nor so unavoidable as you supposed, or that Congressis willing to grant adequate securities, then we pray you to return promptly to your connection with us, that we may be, in the future, as we have been in the past, one great, powerful, and prospersous nation.

Indications have already been afforded that a Divine power is ready to interpose and prevent brethren from shaughtering each other. While the bombardment at Fort Samter continued, no file was lock. When a Providential interposition was no longer needed to prevent the effusion of blood in civil strike, several lives were lost in the performance of a mere ceremony. To our fellow-citizens of the South we desire to say:

ives were lost in the performance of a mere ceremony.

We would invoke the presence and aid of that Power
to preserve our fellow-citizens, on both sides, from
claughter, and we would commit the interests of our
distracted country to His hands who can bring forth

JAMES GITTURIE,
H. R. GAMBEL & C. Mo.
WM. A. HALL of Mo.
J. B. HENDERSON of Mo.
WM. G. POMEROY of Mo.
R. K. WILLIJAMS.
ARCD DIXON.

distracted country to this hands who can oring form peace and order out of strile and confusion when man's wisdem utterly fails.

J. J. CRIT CENDEN, Prest.
J. J. CRIT CENDEN, Prest.
J. H. R. GAMBLE of Mo.
WM. A. HALL of Mo.
J. B. HINDERSON of Mo.
WM. G. POMEROY of Mo.
R. K. WHILIAMS.
ARCD DIXON.
JOHN CALDWELL, Teus.

ADDRESS TO KENTUCKIANS. ople of Kentucky, which says that Kentucky i right in standing neutral. We quote the more importnot paragraphs:

Kentucky was right in taking this position-because Kentucky was right in taking this position—secures, from the commencement of this deplorable controversy, her voice was for reconciliation, compromise and peace. See had no cause of complaint against the General Government, and made none. The injuries she sustained in her property from a failure to execute laws passed for its protection, in consequence of illeral interference by wicked and deliaded criticus in the Free States, she considered as wholly insufficient to justify a disability of the consequence of the Union. That, she regarded as no remedy for existing evils, but an aggravation of them all.

them all.

She is still, thank God, a member of the Union, owing constitutional alleghance to it—an alleghance voluntarily given, long mantamed, and from which she has derived countless beneats. Can she, by her own act iferies this alleghance, and by the courties of any constitutional power sever herself from that Government? In our opinion, the statement of the proposition insures its rejection. It is of no more rational force than the argument of the sunide to commit self-shapsher. Secession is not a right. slaughter. Secession is not a right.

Under the National Government she has a right to the protection of thirty-three great States, and with them, thus protected, can dely the world in arms. Un-der it she has be some processors and happy. Deprived of it, she finds besself exposed to imminent danger. She has a border front on the Oldo River of near seven She has a society rout of the Child have to make seven hundred miles, with three powerful States on that bor-der. She has four hundred rates on the South, by which she is separated from Tennessee by a morely conventional line. Her eastern from is on Virginia, and part of her western on Missouri thus making her antaponistic, in the event of collision, to Virginia, which is our mother, and to Missouri, which is our which is our mother, and to Missouri, which is our deaghter. Hemmed in this on every side by powers each one of which is equal to her own, her simultion and her sense of bysity to the Union imperatively demand of her to insist on the integrity of the Union, its Constitution, and Government. Peace is of vital consequence to her, and can only be secured to her by preserving the Union inviolate. Kentucky has no cause of quarrel with the Constitution, and no wish to quar-rel with ner neighbors, but abundant reason to love

Kentucky, in so grave a matter as this, passes by mere legal technicalities, and a discussion of theoretical difficulties of Government, poises herself upon her right to do what the necessities of her condition innersatively demanded of her, and relies upon the good sense and magnanish by of her sister States, seeing that there is no parallel in her condition and theirs to do her justice. In all things she is as loyal as ever to the constitutional administration of the Government. She will follow the Stars and Stripes to the unmost regions of the earth, and defend it from foreign insult. She refuses alliance with any who would destroy the Union. All she asks is permission to keep out of this unnatural strife. When called to take part in it, she believes that there is more honor in the breach than in the observance of any supposed duty to perform it. Feeling that she is clearly ight in this, and having announced her intention to refrain from aggression upon others, she must protest against her soil being made the theater of military operations by any beiligerent. The war must not be transferred by the warring sections from their oyn to her borders. Such anticadly action cannot be viewed with indifference by Kentucky.

It is not now a question of party politics, although oth. Kentucky, in so grave a matter as this, passes by y Kentucky.
It is not now a question of party politics, although

It is not now a question of party politics, although it may be the interest of some to make it so. The day of more party platforms has, we trust, cone forever. It has passed from being a more struggle for place that may gratify personal ambition, to one for the present and tuture welfare of a whole people, for the safety of homes and firesides. Whatever divisions have heretofore existed should now cease. In times past, in our elections, the questions which divided men related to mere party differences, and the members of all parties rivalled each other in their expression of devotion to the Union, and were equally clamorous for their rights in the Union and not out of it. Now these party differences at Handolph are authorisatively requested terms at the related to the day of the place may be considered safe.

BEAUREGARD ARRESTES.—A gentleman from Memphis informs us that Gen. Beauregard arrived there a few days since, and used great endeavors to keen his movements seeingt. Heing a structure of the vigitance constitutes, who arrester that a keep and assected person. The generalise case authorisatively requested to refrain from visiting the troops there outil the works are so far advanced that the place may be considered safe.

BEAUREGARD ARRESTES.—A gentleman from Memphis informs us that Gen. Beauregard arrived there as the way since, and used great endeavors to keep his movements seeing. He altracted the safety of the way since, and used great endeavors to keep his observant, he altracted the safety of the control of the place of the works are so far advanced that the place may be considered safe.

Committee at Handolph are authorisatively requested to refrain from visiting the troops there outil the works are so far advanced that the place may be considered safe.

BEAUREGARD ARRESTES.—A gentleman from Memphis informs us that Gen. Beauregard arrived there as the way since, and used great endeavors to keep his observant, he altracted the safety of the way since, and used great endeavors to keep his observant, he

ferences are passed away and for otten. The direct question is Union or no Union—Government or no Government—Nationality or no Nationality. Before this grand and commanding question everything else must give way.

must give way.

All can see that such a state of things cannot continue without a war, and that such a war was unnecessary. It resulted from the ambition of men, rather than from the wrongs of the people. There was a remedy for everything, already provided by the Constitution, which, with wise foresight, provided against the trials to which it might be subjected. There were trials to which it might be subjected. There were stitution, which, with wise foresight, provided against the trials to which it might be subjected. There were countervailing powers to check encroachments, whether by a President or by Congress; and it so happened that at this dangerous crisis, when a sectional President had been elected, there was a majority in opposition to him in both houses of Congress, by which he could have been controlled, and the people protected. It was the duty of the opposition to have stood to their posts till the danger of encroachment had passed away. But Senators and Representatives, following the example of their States, vacated their stats and placed a President who would have been a minority at the head of a triumphant majority. It was a great wrong for which they must answer to posterity. Kentucky remained true to herself, contending with all her might for what were considered to be the rights of the people, and, although one after another of the States that should have been by her side ungenerously deserted her, leaving her almost alone in the field; yet she did not surrender her rights under the Constitution, and never will surrender them. She will appear again in the Congress of the United States, not having conceded the least atom of power to the Government that had not heretofore been granted, and retaining every power she had reserved. She will insist upon her constitutional rights in the Union, and not out of it.

WAR-ITEMS FROM TENNESSEE AND KEN-

SUCRETARY WALKER IN ENGAVILLE.

From The Knozville Register, 1st inst. When the train arrived from the West yesterday morning filled with patriotic soldiers, it was rumored that the Secretary of War of the Confederate States was aboard. Hundreds of voices from citizens and soldiers called upon him for an address; and, as many observed him welcome as he mounted the stand to com-

He is of middle stature, apparently about 45 years of

He is of middle stature, apparently about 45 years of years, has a frame slender almost to weakness, a large head, and an open countenance, "sixklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

He address was in substance as follows:
CITIZENS OF TENERSKE: Extansion consequent upon a wearisome journey and physical indisposition, prevent me from acknowledging the honor yea have done me this merning, as it would become me to do. I can say but a word to you.

prevent me from acknowledging the bonor you have done me this merning, as it would become me to do. I can say but a word to you.

We stand as it were in the presence of a portentous future, and I trust that Tennessee will lead her hand to make that future glorious. I am too well acquainted with the craracter of the inhabitants of the benatiful valleys of East Tennessee, not to know that they will leave their impress upon coming events. I have beard with forrow how you are distracted with divisions among you. Some who are enlightened, many who are honest, differ from as in sentiment. But I implore you, I conjure you, not to irritate there dissensions into breaches of the pence. Maintain the Constitution of your State and the integrity of her Government. The minerity should not weld the will of the majority, and when your 8th of June shall have come and gone. I hope that discord and dissention may give place to unaufinity and brotherly feeling.

You see around you soldiers who have left their homes in the far-off South and upon your frontier. The fing they bear over them is to be borne in triumph in the van of battles, while an insulting footstep trends our territory, and will never be dishortored while we have a soldier to bear it or a citizen to protect it.

MEMPHIS TO BE INVADED.—The war, preparations are rapidly culminating. The next two weeks are pregnant with important evants. We may at any hour look for news that will be both tree and starting. Memphis will soon be the cynosure of all eys, as it is now certain that she is to be invaded by the horde of thieves, robbers, and asenssins in the pay. We understand that a messenger has just reached this city, from St. Louis, admonishing our people of the imment peril we are in. We had a long interview yesterday with a gestleman direct from Cairo, where he had spent several done, and housely for the firm much peril we are in. We had a long interview yesterday with a gestleman direct from Cairo, where he had spent several dones.

misent peril we are in. We had a long interview yesterday with a gentleman direct from Cairo, where he
had spent several days, and be assures as that a large
army will now be precipitated upon Tennessee.
Such a determination is no searet at Cairo. But
few of the volunteers in Indiana, Illinois, and Onio
will have been called into service. They have been
saved for the purpose of invading the soil of Tome see,
and from the concurrent information which we have
received during the last two days, we feel assured that
within the next ten days a hundred thousand troops
will be marching toward Momphis. Let the reconsideracane! Our have volunteers are painting to used
them. Tennessee alone is perfectly able to furn back
the tide of invarion. We are told of the mysicioucave, in which many footsteps are seen going in, but
none coming out. It the Abeltion thicves strengt to
make a raid upon the South, there will be many footsteps pointing toward Memphis, but fow toward the
North, as most of the invaders will be alain by a peaple who are fighting for their firesides. We unto the
poor creatures that shall be dragged into our State for
each unholy purposes. [Memphis Avalanche, 3d.

First Department—We have, on two or three octastions called the attention of ciricans to like defenseless condition of the city in ease of a previous fire. One

casions called the attention of citizens to the defense less condition of the city in case of a perious fire. On fire companies are, most of them, with the volunteers and so wanting are we of a proper force to attend the engines, that at the last clarm of line men can not be found to man them, and they were drawn the spot by the sid of drays. We are glad to bear the this subject is obtaining ettention in the proper quarter, and that at council to-night a proposition will be made all events during the war. This is a very important subject; if a five should ravage a large portion of the rity, from the defenseless condition we are, in council knowing the darger, but yet providing no remedy would be in a position of serious accountability. We hope the paid are department system will be adopted

That Invasion.—Two ments since we stated that the Valley of the Mischelphi would be the great battle-ground between North and South, the whatever defense might be creeted on its banks, the great river would enter a would witness a attempt by our enemies to command and "peacess it from mouth to source, that a blow would be aimed at Memphis; and that the attempt would be used on a scale commenture with the advantages attendant on its succest, and now to day the cantages attendent on its series and contract. The cartication of our prophecy is rendered certain. The attends will be made within tilreen days, and we warm the citizens of Monriel, of Tennessee, that batteries may been passed before now, and that it behoves us to be ready to mess the inventor foot not foot and hand to maid. Don't be decrived, reader, THE ATTENITY IS A CENTALYTY. [Memphis Argus, 3d.]

Defending to the Cart - The gablest of the organization and arming of a goard expressly to defend the city in case of ne usely, is one that deserves attention. Suppose that the enemy should make an attempt in this part of the State, would not all our princed and defled companies, as as present consultated, hasten to the sense of operations? We should then be left without seene of operations? We should then be left without grade, at the energy of events, and unable to put down violence or punish attempts at insurrection. It is true, we have home guarde among us, but, as a general thing, they are ceasing to drait and losing the semblance of organization because they have no arms. We learn that a proportion will be made in council this evenings to make an appropriation. on the purchase of arms for home defence, those a must be be not only into the hands of men who, while willing to defend the city and neighborhood, are necessarily prevented from plaing the regular forces. While a home guard will be seeved, if pertible, ours will be taken that such guard shall not be the skulking place for men who can and ought to join the volunteers in the field.

[Memphis Avalanche.]

HUNG FOR BURNING & BARN .- The Columbia (Tem.) Heraid has the following item:

Heraid has the following item:

"On Tuesday last, a negro man owned by Mrz. Dowell of this county was lang by the neck 'until he was dead for committing the crime of incendiarism. On Sunday, with a revenge of two years standing nurtured in his bosom, he carried out his disbolical design. The heartless fiend burned the barn of James H. Gregory, situated about three mises from town, containing some provender, three marcs, and a mule belonging to the Rev. R. G. Irving. About the same time, he set fire to and burned the corn-crib of T. C. Chappel, with over 50 barrels of corn. The proof was positive, and forty-two of our most respectable citizens decided his fate. With a doggedness psculiar to some matures, he launched forth unbonared to meet another judge in eternity. Much credit is due Mr. Prowett, who, with the assistance of his bloodhounds, aided in ferreting out the incendiary." ferreting out the incendiary."

No Corres To de Nouve, -Gen. Pillow has issued strict orders that in order to carry out the prohibition to export cotton except from Southern ports, no cotton will be permitted to pass northward out of the State of Tennessee by railroad, nor up the Mississippi, nor down the Tennessee or Cumberland Rivers.

THE FORT AT RANDERS.—The friends of volunteers at Randolph are authoritatively requested to refrain from visiting the troops there until the works are so far advenced that the place may be considered

here of Camargo acon convinced the vigilants that they had dug their ditch on the wrong side of the ram-part of Memphian defense, whereupon Beauregard was discharged with spologies. [Louisville Journal. was dacharged with spologies. (Louisvine Journal. COFFEDERATE POSTAGE.—Letters from the South arrive here now with the Confederate postage paid, but without our Federal stamps. Fostmaster Speed wit, for the present, deliver all correspondence without is prepayment, but requires the regular rates to be settled upon the receipt of latters. This will be an accommodation to the business public.

[Louisville Courier.]

[Louisville Courier. Has at a Mon.—Timothy Hainey, a man of a white face but nigger by nature, was hang by a mob, in Shelby, in this State, on Friday night, the 10th inst. We presume Mr. Hainey has seen the premised land by this time. We have no sympathy with such men. Our tevil thinks all is well enough when such characters are disposed of in such a way.

[North Carolina Whig.

rived in Montgomery.—A couple of Indian chiefs arrived in Montgomery on last Wednesday night, from the Creek untion. They have come hither to consult with President Davis and Congress, in reference to the recognition of their Territory as part and parcel of this Confederacy, and also with a view to get several companies of the Indians accepted. The names of the chiefs are McIntesh and Tidman. They immediately lett for Richmond.

The Montgomery Confederation learns that the commissions which have been given to Lieutenants in the Confederate Army, under the age of twenty-one, are to be revoked by the President.

Street Frontino.—It being the settled determina-

are to be revoked by the President.

STREET FLOUTING.—It being the settled determination of the people of Memphis, should any portion of the invaders pass Randolph, Fort Harris, &c., to dipute every inch of the city, we would remark that jowder and balls are not the sole, nor always the most efficient missiles in street warfare. Let the streets be empty, the houses full, story after story can be torn down, and the material of which they are composed und with effect. A well managed street fight can always be rendered more disastrons to the troops than mod with effect. A well immaged street night can always be rendered more disastrons to the troops than to the people, as far as life is concerned. We are daily less and less fearful that an armament numbering anything under 100,000 men can ever pass Randelph slone, still the 100,000 men he sent; and we must make up our minds to meet those that may escape our batteries.

[Memphis Argus.]

LETTER FROM HON. CAVE JOHNSON.

LETTER FROM HON. CAVE JOHNSON.

CLARSVILLE, Tenn., May 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your note of this morning, I have to state that, in may judgment, under the dreamstances that now surround us, it is best for the country that we should vote for Separation and Representation at the approaching election.

The conduct of the Administration in making war upon the States, is such a subversion of the Constitution that makes it the duty of each State to exercise, at once, all the rights reserved lathe Constitution that makes it the duty of each State to exercise, at once, all the rights reserved in the Constitution that makes it the duty of each State to exercise, at once, all the rights reserved in the Constitution to secure their independence and future prosperity.

I should have preferred not voting for representation, at present, in the Southern Confederacy, and that our State should have stood independent, under the agreement to act with those States offensively and defensively during the war, and after peace, then to have acted in convert with the other slaveholding States in the formation of a new Confederacy.

But as the question is now to be voted on, a vote against representation would probably be construed at the North as a vote favoring the policy of the Administration, and night induce the belief that there was a nuch present division among us than really exists. I have concluded to give my vote for Representation, under the belief and hope that a united front would best from the third research and trust to making a proper Confederation when we shall have best promote the interests of the State, and trust to making a proper Confederation when we shall have ed peace.

1 an, very respectfully, your friend.

C. JOHNSON.

To merken Rown, esq., Clarksville.

Intelligence from the South, by mail, reaches us in a roundabout way, but is none the less interesting on that account at the present moment. We subjoin several extracts from our latest exchanges:

LETTIR FROM GEN, BRAUREGARD-RE BIDS FARE-The Charleston Courses publishes the following letter from then, Beauregard to Gen. Martin of that city:

ter from Gen. Becaregard to Gen. Martin of that city:

CHARLESTON, May 37.

My DEAR GENERAL: I shoerely regret leaving Charleston, where the inhabitants have given me such a welcome that I now consider it as my second house. I has toped that when relieved from here it would have been to go to Virginia, in command of the gallant Carolinans, whose courage, patamee, and zeal I had learned to appreciate and hamite. But it seems my sarvices are required elsewhere, and hither I shall go, not wish toy, but with the arm determination to do or with joy, but with the arm determination to do note thin my duty, if I can and to leave as strong a nrk aspossible on the contribut of our beloved coun-ry, should they pollute its soil with their dastardly

et. But rest assured, my dear sir, that whatever happens But rest assured, my dear sir, that whatever impens at first, we are certain to triumple at last, even it we had for arms only put blocks and dist-lock muchets, for every bush and havened will become an ambush, and every barn a fortness. The history of nations proves that a gallant and free people, ighting for their neisgrandence and firesidies, are inviscible against even disciplined mercenaries, at a few dollars per mouth. What, there, must be the result when its enemies are little more than an arrived rubble, gathered together bastily on a false pretense, and for an unboly purpose, with an octoparation at its head! None but the demented can doubt the issue.

I results dest General, yours sincerely.

I of T. HEAUREGARD.

Notwithstanding Gen. B. intimates that he had been

Not with standing Gen. B. indimates that he had been ordered elsewhere than Virginia, we find the following many recorded in The E. Amond Enquirer, of Satur-

the second of the Relation of Engineer, of Saturday as among the arrivals there on Friday last:

"The following named gentlemen arrived at the Exchange Hotel and Balbard House yesterday: Robert Tyler, ess., Late of Philadelphia; Gen. Beauregard, C. S. A.; Major D. S. Jones, C. S. A.; Capt. Crishotta, C. S. A.; Lieat, H.; ward, C. S. A.; Gov. Manning, C. S. A.; Lieat, J. F. Nettles, S. C. Volunding, C. S. A.; Lieat, J. R. Nettles, S. C. Volunding, C. S. A.; Lieat, J. R. Nettles, S. C. Volunding, C. S. A.; Lieat, Lieat, Lie Col. A. C. Myers, Quartermaster-General of the Controllerate States Army, and other members of the government, have also arrived.

oversment, have also arrived.

Set there relivatees and rules.

The privateers fitted out at New-Orleans seem to be

doing an active business. Up to the 25th ult. 20 versals were under science as prizes, including 12 ships, 2 backs, I orie, and 5 schoolers, all belonging at the North, except the schooler liciny Travers, Captain Wwatt, halling from Beltimore.

The science of vessels under by the Confederate States, no to the last accounts, are thus chamberated:

Among the privateers fixing out at New-Orleans last week, and nearly ready for sea, was the enter Washington of 200 tms, to be commanded by Capt. Breshwood. She has been entirely rebuilt, in a substantial

Several others are fitting up, among them the Star of the West, engaged by Col. Van Dorn, a large and nighty serviceable steamer; the McRae, formerly the Marquis de Habana; and the Sunter, formerly the

Tre Jacking Mississippins makes the following ap-

peal to the people of the South:

If you have not money you have its equivalent in the
productions of your teeming fields. Let every planter
subscribe one-fourth the number of bales he will prosubscribe one-fourth the number of bales he will produce, and the producers of grain, in the cotton region immed their quots of corn, flour, and other provistous, for our armies. The time has come for men to use the mency they have been laying up against a rainy day. Planters of the South! We entreat you by all you hold dear in this life, and by all the hopes you have for your posterity, to open your purses and drain them to the last dollar, rather than the Government should suffer for want of permiary aid to defend your liberies. Better, far better, were it to sarrifee your whole property and leave your children poor, but free, than that the vigor of our operations should be paralyzed for want of money.

want of money.

Our enemies say that the North can well afford to spend five handred millions for our subjugation. If this be so, we can well afford to spend our all to resist HANGING OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

We learn that a man of the name of Jackson was hanged by a Vigilance Committee in Phillips County, Arkanese, on last Monday, for tampering with slaves. [Memphis Bulletin, June 1.

This gentleman, late of the United States Navy, who escaped from the steamship Ningars, while at Boston, has been in our city. He came to ofter his services to the Secretary of War free of expense and cost.

[Montgomery Confederation.]

The Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist of May 30 says: Mrs. Davis, wife of President Davis, with three of their children, srived in our city hat evening, and left soon afterward to john ber husband at Richmond, Virginia. She had a brief reception in the cars of the South Carelina Railrend train, and was welcomed by quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Davis was accompanied also by relatives, and was excorted by Adjarant-Gen. Cooper.

by Adjarant-Gen. Cooper.

ARMS.

The Falls City brought from Baton Rouge yesterday 240 cases, containing 1,800 mmskets; 1,500 or them are consigned to this place, and the remainder go on to Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. On Thursday, the Charleston Railroad brought in fourteen 32 and 64-pound Dabliceon game, and the next day eight more.

[Mounth Append June 3.

Daniel Mixer, con., proprietor of the Charleston (S. C.)

Hotel, died suddenly of cholera morbus, at Columbus, Ga., on Monday, the 27th ult.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 30th ult. says:

"President Davis's war-horse passed through this city last night on his way to kichmond, Va. Accompanying the animal was the President's saiddle, on the horn of which is a compass, to be used in case the rider should lose his way."

The privateramen of New-Orleans do not know what to do with their prisoners, as the Coufederate States Marshal will not take charge of them.

PREPARING FOR ESCAPE. - The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 30th ultimo has the following significant

horse pessed through this city last night on his way to Richmond, Virginia. Accompanying the animal was the President's saddle, on the horn of which is a compass, to be used in case the rider should lose his way.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCA.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church met again yesterday in the Church on Brooklyn Hights, the President in the chair.

Dutch Church met again yesterday in the Church on Brooklyn Hights, the President in the chair.

The first business to which the Synod devoted its attention was the case of the South Classis of Long Island and the Rev. Dr. Currie.

This case is simply as follows: The Rev. Dr. Armstrong is pastor of the church at Flatbush, and being in feeble health and is need of assistance, employed his son, who was a licentiate, to preach for him. This young man gave so much satisfaction in the performance of his father's duties, that the Consistory of the Church deemed it best to have him ordained, so that he would be embled to fulfill all the functions of the ministry. To accomplish this, application was made to the Classis, not however in the form of a call from the Church, which would have been regular. The Chasis proceeded to examine the young man, with a view to ordination, and the examination was sustained. When the question of ordination came up, objection was made to the proceedure by the Kev. Dr. Currie, who urged that, as no call had been received from the Church at Fla. bush, according to the rule in such case provided, the Chasis had no power to proceed to ordination. He cited the rule, which is as follows:

"So person shall be ordained to the Ministry of the Word, without actiting in some coag caption, unless he be sent as a missionary to churches, or empoyed to gather coagregations where none have as yet been established."

Tender of the Ref. Dutch Chareb, Chap L, Art. 1. Sec. 14.

The Chasis overruled the objection, and interpreted the rule, alleging that the young man in question was

Const. of the Ref. Dutch Charch, Chap. L., Art. 1. Sec. 14.

The Classis overruled the objection, and interpreted
the rule, alleging that the young man in question was
to be ordained in the capacity of an Evangelist, and
accordingly, the young man was ordained.

The Rev. Dr. Custus carried the case up to the Par-

accordingly, the young man was ordsined.

The Rev. Dr. Gurnix carried the case up to the Particular Synod of New-York, which body sustained the Classic in its action.

The Rev. Dr. Gurnix accordingly filed his complaint with the Clerk of the General Synod, appealing from the decision of the Particular Synod.

The case was heard on Friday afternoon, when Dr. Curtix made a very powerful argoment in support of his appeal, in which he set forth that as regards the young man in succion, and Dr. Armstrong, his father, he enter ained the warmost affection and sympathy, and in this action only sought to be right for the sake of the Church and its future weifare.

Yesternay, all the parties interested in the case being absent, according to rule of Synod, that body in its judicial capacity proceeded to consider the case. The following was the order in which members expressed their opinion, in answer to the roll-call:

To Sustain via Appears—Bev. Dr. Hutten, Rev. Dr. Voorhis, Rev. Wm. Denfeets, Rev. Lanes Domo et. Rev. Dr. D. Democret Rev. Dr. Bergs. Rev. A. T. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Crispell, Rev. Thos. L. Schaffer, Rev. Edward Vedder, Elder James Lawis, Rev. Dr. Sustain via Sentia Crissis—Rev. Joseph Sendder, Rev. John W. Schenk, Rev. Mr. Janes, Rev. Abram D. Wilson.

The discussion, which was purtiquated in by all whose names appear in the foregoing list, was interesting, and considerable Raht was thrown upon the rights of churches and the relative rights and duties of church representative bodies.

The Rev. Dr. Hutton of New-York moved the following recolution:

That this Synod, recarding that the poller of the Datch Church.

owing resolution:
That this Synod reparating it as the policy of the Datch Church
ever to ording on one as a mere Evangaist, do sostalu the
posed of the Roy, Lu, Currie so for as it relates to the infraction

The resolution was adopted, without one dissentient

voice.

Upon its being suggested that the vote be entered upon the record as uranimous, the permanent clerk. Rev. Mr. Strong, urged that such a proceeding would be disorderly, and produced evidence to sus at a his

the discretify, and produced evaluate to the close.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor then urged that as there has been no voice lifted in opposition, the vote is recorded as seming contended. This was also opposed, and Dr. Taylor withdraw his evageration.

The parties were then called into the Synod, when the decision of the body was announced by the clark.

The Synod then arranged to hear secretaries of the various Benevolent Societies, on Monthy afternoon, the Rev. pastor Fisch, of Paris, to have the first half hour.

The Synod then adjourned.

The Synod then adjourned.

RROOKLYN ITEMS.

RATILBOAD TO FORT HAMILTON.-The City Railroad Company have extended their tracks from the present terminus on Third avenue to Fort Hamilton, a distance of about seven miles from Fulton Ferry. The road was to have been completed on Thursday, I was necessarily suspended on account of the rain. On Saturday the track was completed, and the enes commenced running to the Fort. The opening will be celebrated by the firing of camon, and the raising of an American flag from a pole on the premises of Mr. C. W. Church, near the main entrance to the Fort. A band of music will be in attendance, and quite an interesting time is anticipated. The fare on the road is to be ten cents from the city line.

TROUBLE ABOUT A SECESSION FLAG.-The discovery of a Confederate States flag in front of No. 102 Hicks street, on Thursday evening, caused considerable excitement. A large crowd speedily gathered around, and had it not been taken down there might have been some serious work. It appears that the flag was the one taken from the Marshall House, in Alexandria, previous to the invasion of Virginia by our troops, and was suspended under the American ensign in front of the place as a trophy, one of the gentlemen residing in the house having assisted in its capture. After having been hauled down, and the explanation made, the crowd gradually dispersed.

A NEW FLAG FOR A CHURCH .- The Congregational Church, on the corner of Hoyt and State-streets, are to hold a patriotic meeting this evening, at 74 o'clock, to raise money for the purchase of a new and splendid fing, to be heisted over the Church. Theodore Tilton will repeat on the occasion his recent lecture at Dr. Cheever's Church on "The Present Crisis." Other gentlemen will participate in the

A patriotic concert is to be given on Tuesday evening next, at the Brooklyn Athenseum, which should commend itself to the public at large. Madame Ernestine de Villiers, a lady of musical ability, assisted by a number of artists, will give a concert in aid of the family of the lamented Col. Ellsworth, by whose untimely death an aged father and mother have been deprived of an affectionate son and chief means of support. No more need be said in behalf of so com

FLAG PERSENTATION IN BROOKLYN .- Several pri-

FLAG PERSENTATION IN DISCONLYN.—Several particular distances of South Brooklyn have prepared an elegant flag, which is to be presented by Mayor Kalbifelsch to Dr. Engleton of No. 214 Court street, on Monday, 10th inst. and mised on the roof of the doctor's idency store, where a suitable flag staff has been erected. Preparations have been made in the vacant late immediately adjoiting, for the presentation ceremonies. A good band and several interesting speakers will be pretent.

ALLEGED CUTTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GHIL.—Between 3 and 5 o'clock yesterday afterneon Mr. Platt Thorston, a Conductor on one of the Greenpoint care, found a little girl 10 or 12 years of age lying in Closson avenue, near the Hospital bridge, dripping wet and nearly insemble. The child requested to be taken to Greenpoint, where she said she lived. She told Mr. Thurston that some boys had attempted to ravish her, and then thrown her into the creak, from which she had been rescued by a cartnum employed at Hitchineorie coal yard. In Classon are note. The parents, or friends of the child, who is dangerously. By have not been found. A Greenpoint hely in threespoint said to taken charge of her, and the case should be investigated by the sethorities.

The case of Hugh Baylan against Frank King, the westerbane, for a falcations assault and bettery on the night of the 25th of May, came up before Justice Colaban on Saturday. Boylan's head was so serfously lajored that he was not able to appear before. King, through his counsel, Janes Sparks, watered examination, and gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 to appear before the Court of Sessions.

Bunol ARY .- The house of Mr. Louis Staegher was

tity of clothing. Entrance to the premises was obtain forcing open a rear harment window and the robbert was mitted during the absence of the femily from the bosses.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS .- It is so long since we have had any thing new at any of the theaters that the intelligence of a new play would excite more enthusiasm for the time than the news of another skirmsh of the soldiers, and the consequent running away of the "chivalry." There are vague rumors of novelties to come, but noth

ing authentic, and we can only wait and hope.

Laura Keene's Theater.—It is pechaps needless to emark that the drama of "The Seven Sisters" will be acted, not for the first time, at this house to-morrow night, and every night during the week. Winter Garden .- " Our American Cousin at Home"

is still domiciled at this establishment, where he is likely to remain for the balance of the season. The play now comes so pat to the actors that they succeed in getting through by half past ten every night.

Barnum's American Museum .- Proparations are be ing made at this house to present a novelty that cannot fail to draw the public in large multitudes. The nov-elty aforesaid is alive, and is a distinguished stranger, who has never before visited this City, and whose ad vent cannot fail to create a profound sen-ation. Until the arrival of the mysterious unknown, the dramatic performances will be continued as usual, and the public will be regaled with the inspection of the other curiosi

ties at the usual prices.

George Christy's Minutrels.—To-morrow night, Mr. George Christy, the pioneer of the minstrel business. and who has ever been one of the very best performers, having organized an entirely new company, will open Stuyvesant Hall for a Summer season. Burlesque opera is to be made a feature of the programme, while special attention will be ever paid to the thorough excellence of the minstrel music.

UNION SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.-A meeting will be held at Irving Hall, Fifteenth street and Irving place, at 71 o'clock this evening, in aid of the Society established by the ladies to provide for the education of the children of the officers and soldiers who have gone to defend the flag of our country. Gen. Jao. A. Dix, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Cyrus W. Field, and others, will address the meeting. Let the attendance be worthy of so noble an object.

Bullion is Propusion .- The total receipts of gold and silver at the Assay Office, for remelting, during the week, were: Gold, \$3,500,000; silver, about \$300,000. \$500,000 of returns were received on Saturday, and it s expected that the receipts hereafter will average \$400,000 per day. The average amount received daily heretofore was \$150,000. Specie dealers are much gratified at the increase. A large amount of foreign coin has been deposited for recoinage.

INDEPENDENT ZOUAVES-COMPANY ORDER.-The ollowing articles are to be carried in the knapsack:

Two pair kid gloves; 6 standing cellars (chockers) one on; 2 pair patent leather boots; 1 catechism; 2 white vests; 4 boxes Rushten's Troches, for Coughs and Sore Throats; 2 white neck-Rushton's Troches, for Coughs and Sore Throats; 2 white nece-cioths; 4 pairs stilk hose; 2 pairs parlor slippers (worked); 1 smoking cap: 1 meerschaum; 2 boxes best Habans; 1 morring wrapper; 2 pair black pants; 2 blue coats (breas buttons); 1 col-ored servant; 3 bottles Rushton's Diarrhors Remedy—certain cure 1 "rery" large pocket book : 6 white shirts (ruffled bosoms) one on ; 1 rat terrier (black and tan) ; 1 tooth brush ; 6 tooth picks "Take your chairs for one dollar"; 1 pair of spectacles (gold); blue silk umbrellas; 1 fountsin Rushten's Sods Water (Sarsapa-

ills). N. B.—If the koapeach will not hold the wardrobe, each men per is expected to hire a wagon.

NO MORE SWINDLING POLICEMEN.-The following order has just been issued by the General Superintendent of Police to the captains of the several precincts:

No. 413 Broome street, New-York, June 7, 1881. CATTAL DEFOT OF THE MISTORY TOTAL TOTALS.

CAFF. — Freened: Very little good, but

Caff. — Freened: Very little good, but

much wil, has resulted from the facility with which the members of the force now process credit on purchases and obtain the
board macey. It is, therefore, desirable that every effor attende
be read to reduce the men to five within their means and be
free from selet, so that they may not be in any respect restrained
from the fall? of their may a true duries required of them by law.

And it being especialty desirable to put an end to the systemaised plan whoreby manters of the force are induced to suppose
memory at enerthous rates of treated, you are prohibited from
accepting from any member of your commend any order for the
proposed of any stan of messey whatever out of sheat a authly
stay, unless such order has been statefunded by the Commasisters, and you are justed in all cases to make payment into
the freeds of each main for his-cell, in current funds, the amount
allowed little by that Department, a set forth in the pay coll,
makes where, from disability or other setficiant cause, the Commissioners have specially authorized some member of his femily
to receive it for him.

To a will not recognize may power of attorney or other instruaffective to for him.

a receive it for bios.
You will not recognize any power of attorney or other instru-ment of writing as is string any other than the man binnelf, of any person as the Commissioners may have approved, as above

ment of writing have a manufacturers may have appeared by from as the Commissioners may have appear to receive the pay.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DAN'L. CARPENTER, in pactor.

REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES of the City of New mith of May, New Yorkern
Dispensery
Northern
Dispensery
Northern
New York
New York Number of male patients 2,100 906 2,611 1,449 Samber female patients 1,706 1,409 2,604 1,843

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .- Weekly Report to June 7,

Males, 342—Females, 25.

FOUND DROWNER,—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on Friday last on the hody of John Catopbell, a ratice of Ireland, aned 27 years, who was found floating in the river at the not of the No. It, by Francis Hail. The corpue was conveyed to C. restlence in the Eleventh Ward. Deceased was of intemperate haits, and had been absent from the non-fer more than a week. From the testimony of his sister it appeared the held roug to see, as he was about going on a voyage in the schoolner Marilda Flatt. The last see of him was at right on the plor where the schoolner was having been employed to set as watchmed during be step to this poot. Subsequently to this, and should be clock p. m., he was seen in a liquor store partially intoxicated. Verilit—"Found downed."

ALLEGED PURCHASE OF STOLES GOODS. ALLEGGED PURCHASE OF STOLES GOODS.—Michael Carroll, aged 40 years—which is arraredly an age of discretion, at least in the option of the ungistrate, who thusels the prisoner old enough it know when and how to purchase—as Erresied, or Satarday atternoon, on a complaint entered by Flora Corbett of No. 271 William street. The complainant male with their whose about two anouths since, she was residing at No. 35 Centre street, some of her clothing was stolen. She thereupon moved. On Saterday morning she was passing Carroll's place in Centre street, and say a shirt, which sho recognized as the later property, and she thereupon make complaint at the Shirth Ward Station-House, and Officer Goiden went to make the street. When the officer reached the store the clothing was not to be found. Nevertheless Carroll was held to 1500 ball to answer.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Coroner Jackwan FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Corone: Jacaman held an inquest on Saturdey afternoon upon the body of John L. Mriancy, who died at the New York Hospital on Thursays. Our police reports of last week stated this case in detail, and nothing new has been unthered from the testimony produced at the inquest. Mr. Malansy was standing near the fredson filter Relifond track below a curve at Seventieth street, on Friday execute of last week. Two persons, who was interfaced, were quarreling, and Mr. Malancy's attention was engaged. Not heaving the warning whistlet of the engine, under control of Mr. Heary S. C. Milliker, which turned the curve just as Mr. Malancy was crossing the track, he was struck by the locomoting, and so are series injured that death ensued, as show stated. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ARRESTED FOR STRALING SOAP .- Office; Conover, ARESTAD FOR STRAILING SOART—CINES, CORRECT, ORDER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

FOUND DECOUNED.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, of No. 94 Goorck street, found the person of an unknown man in the Face River, near the foot of Stanton street, on Sautrady atlerance, and at once reported to Coroner Jacanuse. The body was taken to Bellevue Hosyltal, where it remains for identification. Appears ance, that of a man of M. dessed in a black freek oach, black pantaloons, light vest, and having sundy hair and a goater.

Missing.—Mr. B. Mail: fort, of No. 108 Well street, makes known at the Coroness office, the loss of Mr. J. Calaban drowned on Coasties Reef, in the East River. Mr. calaban theoretical as a long-shareman of shout to pean, with black hell sprinkled with groy; height 5 feet 5 toobes; no cost, weeks